Highest temperature yesterday, 36; lowest, 32 tailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 10.

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ONE CENT In Greater New York, TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT TELLS COUNTRY SENATE RULE TIES HIS HANDS, MAKES U. S. CONTEMPTIBLE; HE PLANS FOR EXTRA SESSION; TWELVE SENATORS OBSTRUCT PASSAGE OF ARMED SHIP BILL

BRITISH TAKE OVER ENTIRE SOMME FRONT

Extend Lines 25 Miles to Southward, Relieving Big French Army.

PUSH ADVANCE ON BOTH SIDES OF ANCRE

Storm German Lines and Make Gain of Two-thirds of a Mile.

TEUTONS REPULSED IN VERDUN ATTACK PEKIN CABINET 33 SENATORS IN

Enter French Trenches in Eix Region, but Are Driven Out.

LONDON, March 4 .- Though the Geran retirement north of the Ancre still entinues and a new British attack north of the Samme has resulted in a brilliant local success, the outstanding fact re-

Is the gradual replacing of French troops by British in the somme trenches that has been going on for upward of two months the British have extended the section of the front in France which they cover by twenty-five miles.

The resignation of the Cabinet, The British now hold almost exactly 100 miles of the 300 mile front in France and Belgium. The French hold 175 miles.

It is considered here that this as-

sumption by Great Britain of more of President's office says that the break the burden France has borne so long will between the President and the Premier make the western front invulnerable to German attack. The French troops whom the British have relieved will go into reserve or to strengthen other parts of the line. According to the President's office the immediate cause of the break was a despatch sent to the Chinese Minister at Tokic committing China to a rupture of relations with Germany and a union with

The new move is also highly signifi-cant of the ever greater part that the British army is to play in the war. It shows that many more British troops have been sent to France. It is pointed out also that the British troops and the British troops are the because, he declared, Parliament must sanction all measures contemplating war

It is pointed out also that the British at the same time that they have extended their line in France are now holding nearly two-thirds of the 400 mile front in Macedonia, have sent to Mesopotamia a new army that is driving the Turks before it and only a few weeks ago launched at the Turks another army that drove the Moslems from the Sinai peninsula, where they held fortified positions for two years.

Official statements from Berlin and from the British War Office show that British troops now hold the trenches at Chilly, the point furthest south at which the French charged forward in the

the French charged forward in the ruthless submarine campaign and ad-somme offensive. Beyond Chilly the vised Germany that China would break trench lines have not changed from the off diplomatic relations if the new subpositions before July 1, when the Somme control of the British statement cently the French Minister and the Bellevingh shows that British troops are all Charge d'Affaires in Pekin, as repeat Ablaincourt, five miles north of resentatives of the Entente, invited st desperate fighting of the of-

Fifteen Miles From Somme.

Chilly is nearly fifteen miles south of hat the British extension had reached northern bank of the Somme, and t week it was apparent that some es immediately south of the river

ne, and the French objective furover from the French half en

the fighting of the day the British ins of German retirement on both sides the centre, which is Bapaume. The advance on the German left, south of the Ancre, was won by hard fighting and the pushing home of a British attack. The

The British attack was made east of Bouchavenes, just north of Mount St. Quentin, the key to Peronne, and south of St. Pierre Vanst wood, driving a wedge between these two important posidgo between these two important whole as. The British stormed the whole German first line and support trenches on a front of two-thirds of a mile, and held the ground, beating back several German counter attacks.

British Push Ahend.

The Germans continued to give way in

Gommecourt, at the northern end of the tone of retirement. The British moved ahaad, in consequence, a distance of two-thirds of a mile on a front of two miles, reaching nearly to the line from Essaris to Achiet le Petit, now held by the Germans.

At Verdun French and Germans have come to grips, with the advantage remaining in the hands of the French. In the afternoon the Germans attacked the French positions north of Eix. east of the Meuse, at the point where the trench lines are nearest to the city itself. The Teutons entered the French first line trenches, but the French rallied and Centimed on Third Page.

Centimed on Third Page.

Appropriation Record of the Last Session of 64th Congress

APPROPRIATION BILLS PASS	ED.
Navy bill	\$535,000,000
Post office bill	330,000,000
Invalid pensions bill	160,000,000
Naval construction bond issue	150,000,000
Legislative, executive and judicial bill	40,000,000
Fortifications bill	51,000,000
Agricultural bill	26,000,000
Danish West Indies purchase	25,000,000
District of Columbia	13,000,000
Indian	12,000,000
Diplomatic and consular	5,000,000

Urgent deficiency	5,000,000
Total	\$1,352,000,000
APPROPRIATION BILLS KILLED BY F	ILIBUSTER.
Army bill	\$270,000,000
Sundry civil bill	139,000,000
General deficiency bill	62,000,000
Rivers and harbors bill	39,000,000
Military Academy bill	1,380,000

Total \$511,380,000

FAVORS BREAK CLOTURE MOVE

to Avert Filibus-

WASHINGTON, March 4 .- Senators and

about such a change in the rules of the

following the Senate's action to-day.

This agreement to WEN, Oklahoma, 1917.

"ROBERT L. OWEN, Oklahoma ATLEE POMERIENE, Onto. HENRY F. HOLLIS, New Hampshire, OLLIE M. JAMES, Kentucky, JAMES A. REED, Missouri.

"WASHINGTON, March 4, 1917.

President to Sever Ties

With Germany.

PEKIN, March 4.—The Cabinet decided to-day that China should join the United States in breaking off relations with

Germany.

This decision was submitted to the

An official statement issued from the

resentatives of the Entents, invited China to enter the war, offering her re-mission of the Boxer indemnity and a re-vision of the tariff as inducements. The

President opposed this course. He has been accused by Chinese papers of hav-

ARRESTED IN TEXAS

Mexico Captured by Na-

tional Guardsmen.

ing pro-German leanings

BEARER OF NOTE

last night the forecasters reversed themselves and predicted snow or rain. Washington, March 4.—President Wilson, to all appearances undismayed

Room Just Off the Sen-

ate Lobby.

Washington Crowded for the

Ceremonies, Which Snow

or Rain May Bar.

No hope for fair skies to-day is held

out by the Weather Boreau at Wash-

by the portentions outlook which the re-public faces, for the second time took oath to-day as President of the United States.

fty, was held in the President's room, off the Senate lobby, at the Capitol afew moments after the tumuit of expiring session came to an end.

The oath was administered by Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court in the presence of only the members of the Cabinet, a few Senators and some of the President's personal friends. Mrs. Wilson, attired in black, stood directly behind the President when, with his hand on the open Bible, he repeated after the Chief Crisis Follows Refusal of All Pledged to Change Rules James D. Maher, clerk of the Supreme Court, held up the book the President's lips touched the Forty-sixth Psalm, be-ginning: "God is our refuge and strength; a very present help in trou-

Senate that a filibuster such as killed the armed neutrality bill cannot take place in that body again.

President Wilson, in his statement issued to-night, declared such change the only remedy for the helpless situation such as the Government finds itself in follows: The second term of the President be-The second term of the President Se-gan in an environment of depression and dismal forebodings. At his hand, al-most, was the Senate, where predictions of war had been freely made in the course of filibuster by which a handful dismal forebodings. At his hand, almost, was the Senate, where predictions of war had been freely made in the course of filibuster by which a handful of men defeated his purposes. From the windows of the small room stretched a short vista of rainswept streets fading into a lowering mist. But the President himself was unaffected by his environ-We, the undersigned, hereby mutually covenant and agree to cooperate with each other in compelling such changes in the rules of the Senate as to terminate each other in compelling such changes in the rules of the Senate as to terminate successful fillbustering and enable the majority to fix an hour for disposing of any bill or question, subject to the rule of one hour to each Senator for discussion before or after the hour is fixed. This agreement to go into effect March 5, 1917.

"ROBERT I. OWEN. Oklahoms ATLEE FOMERENE, Ohio. HENRY F. HOLLIE, New Hampshire. OLLIE M. JAMES, Kestucky.

extend his congratulations. Wringing the President's hand, the Chief Justice looked fervently into his face for a moment and said brokenly:
"Mr. President, I am very, very happy."

The twelve who went on record with the thirteen members of the House against granting to the President the authority he asked from Congress in the crisis were:

Republicans — Class Minnered.

Takes Oath Again To-day.

Members of the Cabinet then crowded up with expressions of regard. To-mor-row the President will take the oath again on the inaugural stand before the Capitol. He might have omitted to-day's ceremony under precedents estab-lished by other Presidents, but he decided to comply literally with the con-stitutional stipulation that he take office at noon on the 4th of March. Vice-President Marshall did not take the oath to-day. He will be sworn in for his second term to-morrow at the special session of the new Senate.

OLJIE M. JAMES, Kentucky,
JAMES A. BEED, Missouri,
WILLIAM HUGHES, New Jersey,
JAMES K. VARIDAMAN, Mississippi,
HENRY L. MYERS, Montana,
MORRIS SHEPPARD, Tyxas,
GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN, Oregon,
JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, Mississippi,
WILLIAM F. KHRIY, Arkansas,
A. A. JONES, New Mexico,
CIAUDE S. SWANSON, Virginia,
DUNCAN U. FLETCHER, Florida,
JOHN WALTER SMITH, Maryland
WILLARD SAULSHURY, Delaware
W. J. STONE, Missouri,
EDWIN S. JOHNSON, South Dakota,
CHARLES S. THOMAS, Colorado,
HENRY F. ASHURST, Arizons,
KEY PITTIMAN, Nevada,
PAUL O. HUSTING, Wisconsin,
THOMAS J. WALSH, Montana,
JOE T. ROBINSON, Arkansas,
JAMES A. PHELAN, Californis,
H. KING, CISh,
J. C. W. BECKHAM, Kentucky,
JOSEPH E. RANSDELL, Louisians,
JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS, Himois
WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, Kansas,
FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS, Nevada,
ALIFIELT B. FALL, New Mexico.
Others who, while they have no capital, filled with the thousands who have come from the four quarters of the nation for the quadrennial event, was a-tiptoe in anticipation of to-morrow's demonstration. Others who, while they have not yet signed the agreement, have agreed to customary the President, after he has taken the oath and delivered his in-augural address on an open air stand before the Capitol, will ride back to the support the movement are: Thomas S. Martin of Virginia, Hoke Smith of Georgia, Harry Lane of Ore-gon, John F. Shafroth of Colorado, Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, Ken-White House at the head of a parade of the marchers from a stand before the neth D. McKellar of Tennessee, Park White House grounds.

To-night the President had not com-

woman suffrage demonstration at the White House, looking curiously on as the women did their sentinel duty in the worst of the storm. Many others trooped

The President, completely worn out

ful of sightseers found the door of caught a glimpse of the Preside ing his official oath of office.

Troops to Keep Of Spectators. TWICE RUNS ZONE, One feature, however, will reflect di-

rectly the gravity of the international situation. Down Pennsylvania avenue the parade will pass between lines of ESCAPING U-BOATS National Guardsmen chosen from the Messenger From Bernstorff to Liner Chicago Reaches Bor-New York regiments, forming a military barrier on either side of the line of march. Not since Lincoln's second indeaux on Second Trip auguration during the civil war have troops been stationed to keep spectator; back from an inaugural parade. Through Blockade.

Houston, Tex., March 4 .- It was re-The French liner Chicago, which satled pleted his inaugural address. It has been hence on February 19, has arrived at expected that recent developments in the ported here to-night on good authority. Bordeaux, winning the distinction of be-place in it, and to-night it was believed and partly corroborated by army offi- Bordeaux, winning the distinction of be- place in it, and to-night it was believed cers, that the messenger sent to Mexico ing the first transatiantic liner to make that the Senate's failure to reach a vote cers, that the messenger sent to Mexico ing the first transatiantic liner to make that the Senate's failure to reach a vote by Count von Bernstorff with the Zim- a round trip through the German war on the armed neutrality bill might be one mermann note inviting Mexico and zone without encountering a submarine of the points on which he will dwell in Iapan to attack the United States was News of her arrival came here in a outlining his policies for the coming Adcaptured as he tried to cross the Rio Grande by a non-commissioned officer and four privates of Company G of the First Indiana Regiment of the National Guard.

According to the report, Count von Bernstorff's messenger had planned to cross the river near the little town of Progreso, twelve miles south of San Juan ferry and twenty-five miles west of terday.

News of her arrival came here in a outlining his policies for the coming Addespatch from Dominic Rich, one of ministration.

The cold, misty rainstorm which began yesterday kept up throughout to-day its insistent attack on the already bedraggled flags and bunting in which the capital city has dressed itself and tried the patience of the inaugural throngs, that had come in advance in Juan ferry and twenty-five miles west of terday.

Juan ferry and twenty-five miles west of terday. the international bridge at Brownsville.

The Cunarder Ultonia, passenger carticle by thirty-five rurales, who were to have escorted him to Mexico city and cargo, running the German submarine.

Visitors Are Undaunted.

The rain could not keep the visitors in the downpour the flavore will be derman without the derman will be derman with the derman will be derman will be derman with the derman will be derman will be derman will be derman with the derman will be derman will b cargo, running the German submarine gantlet. Other freighters that got past the German Minister. The rurales were seen by the Indiana guardsmen waiting on the other side of the Rio Grande. the U-boats to this port were the Michi-gan of the Atlantic Transport service, ness. Hundreds turned out to see the gan of the Atlantic Transport service, from London; the Dutch steamship gan of the Atlantic Transport service, from London: the Dutch steamship Calypso, from Amsterdam and London: the Melford Hall, White Star Line, from Manchester, and the Taormina, armed

"Trenson," Says Gov. Cox.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 4.—Address-ing members of the Fourth Ohio Infantry, which returned from the Mexican horder to-day, Gov. Cox scored as "treasonable conduct" the action of the twelve Senators who defeated the armed by inhoritous work in connection with the ending of the seasion of Congress and the international situation, remained ship, we protest," the Governor declared.

"against the treasonable conduct of a handful of men in the American Senate. Continued on Fourth Page.

WILSON SWORN La Follette and Stone Held Primarily to Blame IN AT CAPITOL for Debacle.

O'GORMAN IS IN LIST Takes Oath of Office in His OF OBSTRUCTIONISTS

Seven Republicans and Five REAL INAUGURAL TO-DAY Democrats Comprise Pacifist Group.

> 76 MEMBERS SIGN ROUND ROBIN PROTEST

Clearing had been promised, but Hitchcock Denounces Filibuster as Worst in Civilized History.

Washington, March 4 .- Pacifism bold and blatant, beat the President's ate to-day in the closing hours of the Sixty-fourth Congress.

Defiant to the last, deaf to all appeals from their fellow Senators to stand for the country's honor, the little Follette and encouraged by Chairman Stone of the Foreign Relations Committee, who declined to sign the mani-festo supporting the President, succeeded by their tactics in preventing the bfli reaching a vote, and it died gavel announcing the Senate's adjournment sine die.

To fix responsibility before the country, seventy-six Senators, thirty Republicans and forty-six Democrats, signed the manifesto proclaiming to the world that they favored passage of the meas

declaration, but one of them, Senator Penrose, Republican, of Pennsylvania, announced that he would have voted for the bill had opportunity been afforded

Senate Obstructionists.

Cummins, Iowa; Gronna, North Dakota; Kenyon, Iowa; La Follette. Wis-consin; Norris, Nebraska; Works,

Democrats--Kirby, Arkaneas; Lane, Oregon: O'Gorman, New York: Stone, Missouri: Vardaman, Mississippi—5. Associated with them in opposition to the armed neutrality bill were the following Representatives who voted against the House bill Thursday night: Republicans - Benedict, California; Cary, Wisconsin; Cooper, Wisconsin; Davis, Minnesota; Helgesen, North Dakota; Lindbergh, Minnesota; Nelson, Wisconsin; Stafford, Wisconsin; Wilson, Illinois—9.

Democrats — Decker, Missouri; Schackleford, Missouri; Sherwood, Socialist-London New York-1

HARRY LANE (D.), Oregen.

Signers of Manifesto. The seventy-six Senators who signed

he manifesto were Democrats — Ashurst, Bankhead, Beckham, Broussard, Bryan, Chamber-lain, Chilton, Fletcher, Hardwick. hain, Chilton, Fletcher, Hardwick, Hitchcock, Hoilis, Hughes, Husting, James, Johnson, S. D.; Kern, Lea, Lee, Lewis, Martin, Va.; Martine, N. J.; Meyers, Newlands, Overman, Owen, Phelan, Pittman, Pomerene, Ransdell, Reed, Robinson, Saulsbury, Shafroth, Sheppard, Shielda, Simmons, Smith, Ga.; Smith, Md.; Smith, S. C.; Swanson, Tillman, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas,

Ga.; Smith, Md.; Smith, S. C.; Swan-son, Thomas, Thompson, Tillman, Underwood, Walsh and Williams—46. Republicans—Borah, Brady, Brande-gee, Catron, Clark, Colt. Curtis, Dil-lingham, du Pont, Fall. Fernald, Hard-ing, Jones, Lodge, McCumber, McLean, Nelson, Oliver, Page, Poindexter, Sher-man, Smith, Mich.; Smoot, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Wadsworth,

Warren, Watson and Weeks—20.
Of the seven Senators not recorded, hree, Gallinger and Goff, Republicans, and Gore. Democrat, were absent on account of illness. Senators Lippitt of Rhode Island, Republican, and Johnson of Maine and Smith of Arizona, Dem-ocrats, were absent from the city. Sen-Culberson, Democrat, did not reach the Senate in time to be recorded.
The terms of Clapp, Works and
O'Gorman expired to-day.

Scunter Kenyon Explains.

Senator Kenyon said to-night that his name was not attached to the mani-festo because he had refused to sign except with the reservation that either the Stone or Cummins amendments should the same as that taken by Senators," been before by the action of Senator La Jones and Townsend. "These Senators," he explained, "did sign the manifeste, but they wrote after their names that it was with such a reservation."

Senator Kenyon asserted that he was "He ought to be recalled," said F. C. to the Capitol to be in at the death of Congress.

But a very few had a peep at a much rarer scene. Passing the President's room at the Capitol just at noon, a hand-room at the Capitol just at noon, a hand-room at the Capitol in the door open and

was with such a reservation."

Senator Kenyon asserted that he was not in the filibuster and neither was senator Cummins. "I would have voted for the bill so amended," he added, "or for the House bill." Senator Kenyon said there was to be a separate column for the signatures of those who made such reservations, but this plan did not come to anything.

Some of the other Senators who did not sign were insistent that they were anything he might say against the Senator the Senator that the senators who did not sign were insistent that they were

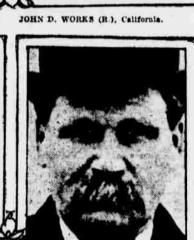
Some of the other Senators who did not sign were insistent that they were anything he might say against the Senator in the filibuster, but merely had return torm torm to the filibuster, but merely had return torm torm to the filibuster, but merely had return torm torm to the filibuster, but merely had return torm torm to the filibuster, but merely had return torm torm to the filibuster, but merely had return torm torm to the filibuster, but merely had return torm torm to the filibuster, but merely had return torm torm to the filibuster, but merely had return torm to the filibuster, but merely had return torm to the filibuster, but merely had return torm torm to the filibuster. The advertisement, introducing the text of the message which will be sent torm torm to the filibuster. The advertisement, introducing the text of the message which will be sent torm comparison to the filibuster. The advertisement, introducing the text of the message which will be sent torm comparison to the filibuster. The advertisement, introducing the text of the message which will be sent torm comparison to the filibuster. The advertisement, introducing the text of the message which will be sent torm comparison to the filibuster. The advertisement, introducing the text of the message which will be sent torm comparison to the filibuster. The advertisement, introducing the text of the message which will be sent torm comparison to the filibuster. The advertisement, introducing the text of the message which will be sent torm comparison to the filibuster. The advertisement, introducing the text of the message which will be sent torm comparison to the filibuster. The advertisement, introducing the text of the message which will be sent torm comparison to the filibuster. The advertisement, introducing the text of the message which will be sent torm comparison to the filibuster. The advertisement is the text of the message which will be sent torm comparison to the filibuster.

Senators Who Killed Armed Ship Bill













MOSES E. CLAPP (R.), Minnesota.

GEORGE W. NORRIS (R.), Nebraska LA FOLLETTE'S ACT ANGERS MILWAUKEE

Leading Citizens Will Send a Telegram of Support to Wilson.

MILWAUKER, Wis., March 4 .- Milwaugo through. His position, he said, was kee was aroused to-day as it has never

claring that the signatories are in sup-

take against any foreign Power.

The advertisement, introducing the text of the message which will be sent

Demands Change in Procedure to "Save Nation From Disaster."

POWERLI'SS TO ACT UNDER LAW OF 1819

Says Filibusters "Have Rendered Great Government of U.S. Helpless."

"SPIRIT OF ACTION NOT LACKING NOW"

Fears Impression Abroad That Country Is Not Behind President.

Washington, March 4 .- President Wilson in a statement to the nation makes it plain that he may not have the power, without legislation by Congress, to arm merchant ships for defensive purposes against German submarines. The failure of the armed ship measure to pass thus leaves the situation virtually as it has been. American ships must remain tied up to their piers or else brave the German peril unarmed until Congress in extra session shall legislate on the

The situation has even a graver aspect than that, as hinted at by the President in his statement to-night. Should they arm themselves without authority by law, it is now disclosed, they would be liable, should they fire on a German submarine and subsequently suffer capture by the Germans, to be treated as pirates and suffer the fate meted out to Capt. Fryatt. the British sailor who was captured

and executed by the Germans. "While the President under his general legislative powers," says the statement issued to-night at the White House, "could do much of what he had asked the Congress to empower him to do, it has been found that there were certain old statutes as yet unrepealed which may raise insuperable practical obstacles and may nullify his power."

Needs Extra Session.

An extra session of Congress, the President says, is required to clothe him with authority, but it is useless to call one while the Senate works under minority to keep an overwhelming majority from acting.

The President proposes, therefore, that the special session of the Senate which he has called to meet to-morrow revise the rules "to supply the means action and save the country from disaster." If the President secures the changes

he desires it is certain he will immediately call an extra session of Con-

"A little group of wilful men," says the President in his statement, "representing no opinion but their own, have rendered the great Government of the Inited States helpless and contempti-

Situation Unparalleled.

The President's statement in full

"The termination of the just session of the Sixty-fourth Congress by Constitutional limitation discloses a situation unparalleled in the history of the country, perhaps unparalleled in the history of any modern Government. In the immediate presence of a crisis fraught with more subtle and far reaching possibilities of national danger than any other the Govern-ment has known within the whole history of its international relations the Congress has been unable to act either to safeguard the country or to vindicate the elementary rights of its citizens. More than five hundred of the 531 members of the two houses were ready and anxious to act; the House of Representatives had acted by an overwhelming majority, but the Senate was unable to act because little group of eleven Senators hed

"The Senate has no rules by which debate can be limited or brought to an end, no rules by which dilatory tactics of any kind can be prevented. A single member can stand in the way of action if he have but the physical endurance. The result in this case is a complete paralysis alike of the legislative and of the executive branches

of the Government Trade Bills Fail.

"This inability of the Senate to act has rendered some of the most necessary legislation of the session impossible at a time when the need for it was most pressing and most evident. The bill which would have permitted such combinations of capital and of organization in the export and import trade of the country as the circumstances of international competition bave made imperative—a bill which the business judgment of the whole port of any movement he may see fit to country approved and demanded—has

daily newspapers calling for signatures Administration programme he wilfully it the altered organization necessary to a telegram to President Wilson demisrepresented Milwaukee sentiment. for its efficiency. The conservation